



General Assembly

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Sixty-third session

Agenda item 72

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Sixth Committee (A/63/436)]

63/118. Nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States",

Recalling its resolution 54/112 of 9 December 1999, in which it decided to consider at its fifty-fifth session the draft articles on nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States prepared by the International Law Commission,

Recalling also its resolution 55/153 of 12 December 2000, the annex to which contains the articles on nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States,

Recalling further its resolution 59/34 of 2 December 2004,

Taking into consideration the comments and observations of Governments¹ and the discussion held in the Sixth Committee at the fifty-ninth and sixty-third sessions of the General Assembly² on the question of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States, with a view, in particular, to preventing the concurrence of statelessness as a result of a succession of States, as well as on the advisability of elaborating a legal instrument on this question,

Taking note, in this regard, of the efforts made at the regional level towards the elaboration of a legal instrument on the avoidance of statelessness in relation to State succession,

1. Reiterates its invitation to Governments to take into account, as appropriate, the provisions of the articles contained in the annex to resolution 55/153, in dealing with issues of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States;

¹ A/59/180 and Add.1 and 2; and A/63/113.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Sixth Committee, 15th meeting (A/C.6/59/SR.15), and corrigendum; and ibid., Sixty-third Session, Sixth Committee, 11th meeting (A/C.6/63/SR.11), and corrigendum.*

2. *Encourages* States to consider, as appropriate, at the regional or subregional levels, the elaboration of legal instruments regulating questions of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States, with a view, in particular, to preventing the occurrence of statelessness as a result of a succession of States;

3. *Invites* Governments to submit comments concerning the advisability of elaborating a legal instrument on the question of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States, including the avoidance of statelessness as a result of a succession of States;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States", with the aim of examining the subject, including the question of the form that might be given to the draft articles.

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Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Sixth Committee (A/63/437)]

63/119. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 59/281 of 29 March 2005, in which it endorsed the recommendation in paragraph 56 of the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations¹ that the Secretary-General make available to the United Nations membership a comprehensive report on the issue of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Noting that the Secretary-General, on 24 March 2005, transmitted to the President of the General Assembly a report of his Adviser concerning sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeeping personnel,²

Recalling its resolution 59/300 of 22 June 2005 endorsing the recommendation of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations¹ that a group of legal experts be established to provide advice on the best way to proceed so as to ensure that the original intent of the Charter of the United Nations can be achieved, namely that United Nations staff and experts on mission would never be effectively exempt from the consequences of criminal acts committed at their duty station, nor unjustly penalized without due process,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of United Nations officials and experts on mission towards the fulfilment of the principles and purposes of the Charter,

Reaffirming the need to promote and ensure respect for the principles and rules of international law,

Reaffirming also that the present resolution is without prejudice to the privileges and immunities of United Nations officials and experts on mission and the United Nations under international law,

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/59/19/Rev.1)*, part one, chap. III, sect. D.

² See A/59/710.

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/59/19/Rev.1)*, part two, chap. II, sect. N.

Reaffirming further the obligation of United Nations officials and experts on mission to respect the national laws of the host State, as well as the right of the host State to exercise, where applicable, its criminal jurisdiction, in accordance with the relevant rules of international law and agreements governing operations of United Nations missions,

Deeply concerned by reports of criminal conduct, and conscious that such conduct, if not investigated and, as appropriate, prosecuted, would create the negative impression that United Nations officials and experts on mission operate with impunity,

Reaffirming the need to ensure that all United Nations officials and experts on mission function in a manner that preserves the image, credibility, impartiality and integrity of the United Nations,

Emphasizing that crimes committed by such persons are unacceptable and have a detrimental effect on the fulfilment of the mandate of the United Nations, in particular with respect to the relations between the United Nations and the local population in the host country,

Conscious of the importance of protecting the rights of victims of criminal conduct, as well as ensuring adequate protection for witnesses, and noting the adoption of its resolution 62/214 of 21 December 2007 on the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel,

Emphasizing the need to enhance international cooperation to ensure the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission,

Recalling its resolution 61/29 of 4 December 2006, establishing the Ad Hoc Committee on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission,

Having considered the report of the Group of Legal Experts established by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 59/300⁴ and the report of the Ad Hoc Committee,⁵ as well as the note by the Secretariat⁶ and the report of the Secretary-General⁷ on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission,

Recalling its resolution 62/63 of 6 December 2007,

Convinced of the need for the United Nations and its Member States to urgently take strong and effective steps to ensure criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission in the interest of justice,

1. Expresses its appreciation for the work done by the Ad Hoc Committee on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission and the Working Group of the Sixth Committee on the same subject;

2. Strongly urges States to take all appropriate measures to ensure that crimes by United Nations officials and experts on mission do not go unpunished and that the perpetrators of such crimes are brought to justice, without prejudice to the

⁴ See A/60/980.

⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 54 (A/63/54).

⁶ A/62/329.

⁷ A/63/260 and Add.1.

privileges and immunities of such persons and the United Nations under international law, and in accordance with international human rights standards, including due process;

3. *Strongly urges* all States to consider establishing to the extent that they have not yet done so jurisdiction, particularly over crimes of a serious nature, as known in their existing domestic criminal laws, committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission, at least where the conduct as defined in the law of the State establishing jurisdiction also constitutes a crime under the laws of the host State;

4. *Encourages* all States to cooperate with each other and with the United Nations in the exchange of information and in facilitating the conduct of investigations and, as appropriate, prosecution of United Nations officials and experts on mission who are alleged to have committed crimes of a serious nature, in accordance with their domestic laws and applicable United Nations rules and regulations, fully respecting due process rights, as well as to consider strengthening the capacities of their national authorities to investigate and prosecute such crimes;

5. *Also encourages* all States:

(a) To afford each other assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal or extradition proceedings in respect of crimes of a serious nature committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission, including assistance in obtaining evidence at their disposal in accordance with their domestic law or any treaties or other arrangements on extradition and mutual legal assistance that may exist between them;

(b) In accordance with their domestic law, to explore ways and means of facilitating the possible use of information and material obtained from the United Nations for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated in their territory for the prosecution of crimes of a serious nature committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission, bearing in mind due process considerations;

(c) In accordance with their domestic law, to provide effective protection for victims of, witnesses to, and others who provide information in relation to, crimes of a serious nature alleged to have been committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission and to facilitate access by victims to victim assistance programmes, without prejudice to the rights of the alleged offender, including those relating to due process;

(d) In accordance with their domestic law, to explore ways and means of responding adequately to requests by host States for support and assistance in order to enhance their capacity to conduct effective investigations in respect of crimes of a serious nature alleged to have been committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to ensure that requests to Member States seeking personnel to serve as experts on mission make States aware of the expectation that persons who serve in that capacity should meet high standards in their conduct and behaviour and are aware that certain conduct may amount to a crime for which they may be held accountable;

7. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to take such other practical measures as are within his authority to strengthen existing training on United Nations standards of conduct, including through predeployment and in-mission induction training for United Nations officials and experts on mission;

8. *Decides* that the consideration of the report of the Group of Legal Experts,⁴ in particular its legal aspects, taking into account the views of Member States and the information contained in the note by the Secretariat,⁶ shall be continued during its sixty-fourth session in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring credible allegations that reveal that a crime may have been committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission to the attention of the States against whose nationals such allegations are made, and to request from those States an indication of the status of their efforts to investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute crimes of a serious nature, as well as the types of appropriate assistance States may wish to receive from the Secretariat for the purposes of such investigations and prosecutions;

10. *Requests* the United Nations, when its investigations into allegations suggest that crimes of a serious nature may have been committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission, to consider any appropriate measures that may facilitate the possible use of information and material for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated by States, bearing in mind due process considerations;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations, when allegations against United Nations officials and experts on mission are determined by a United Nations administrative investigation to be unfounded, to take appropriate measures, in the interests of the Organization, to restore the credibility and reputation of such officials and experts on mission;

12. *Urges* the United Nations to continue cooperating with States exercising jurisdiction in order to provide them, within the framework of the relevant rules of international law and agreements governing activities of the United Nations, with information and material for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated by States;

13. *Emphasizes* that the United Nations, in accordance with the applicable rules of the Organization, should take no action that would retaliate against or intimidate United Nations officials and experts on mission who report allegations concerning crimes of a serious nature committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission;

14. *Takes note with appreciation* of the information provided by Governments in response to its resolution 62/63;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular with respect to paragraphs 3, 5 and 9 above, as well as any practical problems in its implementation, on the basis of information received from Governments and the Secretariat;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in the report information on the number and types of credible allegations and any actions taken by the United Nations and its Member States regarding crimes of a serious nature committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission".

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Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Sixth Committee (A/63/438)]

63/120. Reports of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its resumed fortieth and its forty-first sessions

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Reaffirming its belief that the progressive modernization and harmonization of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would contribute significantly to universal economic cooperation among all States on a basis of equality, equity, common interest and respect for the rule of law, to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to peace, stability and the well-being of all peoples,

Having considered the reports of the Commission on the work of its resumed fortieth¹ and its forty-first sessions,²

Reiterating its concern that activities undertaken by other bodies in the field of international trade law without adequate coordination with the Commission might lead to undesirable duplication of efforts and would not be in keeping with the aim of promoting efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law,

Reaffirming the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in this field, in particular to avoid duplication of efforts, including among organizations formulating rules of international trade, and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the modernization and harmonization of international trade law, and to continue, through its secretariat, to maintain close cooperation with

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/62/17), part two.

² Ibid., Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 17 and corrigendum (A/63/17 and Corr.1).

other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law;

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its resumed fortieth and its forty-first sessions;

2. *Commends* the Commission for the completion and adoption of the Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions;³

3. *Also commends* the Commission for the completion and approval of the draft Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea;⁴

4. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Commission in its work on a revision of its Model Law on Procurement of Goods, Construction and Services,⁵ on the preparation of a draft legislative guide on the treatment of enterprise groups in insolvency, on the compilation of practical experience with negotiating and using cross-border insolvency agreements to facilitate cross-border insolvency proceedings and on the preparation of an annex to its Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions dealing with security rights in intellectual property, and endorses the decision of the Commission to undertake further work in the area of electronic commerce and commercial fraud;

5. *Also welcomes* the progress made by the Commission in its work on a revision of its Arbitration Rules,⁶ and encourages the Commission to complete this work as soon as possible so that the revised Rules may be considered by the Commission at its forty-second session, in 2009;

6. *Endorses* the efforts and initiatives of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, aimed at increasing coordination of and cooperation on legal activities of international and regional organizations active in the field of international trade law, as well as promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels in this field; and in this regard appeals to relevant international and regional organizations to coordinate their legal activities with those of the Commission, to avoid duplication of efforts and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the modernization and harmonization of international trade law;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with technical assistance and cooperation in the field of international trade law reform and development, and in this connection:

(a) *Welcomes* the initiatives of the Commission towards expanding, through its secretariat, its technical assistance and cooperation programme and, in that respect, encourages the Secretary-General to seek partnerships with State and non-State actors to increase awareness about the work of the Commission and facilitate the effective implementation of legal standards resulting from its work;

(b) *Expresses its appreciation* to the Commission for carrying out technical assistance and cooperation activities, including at the country, subregional and regional levels, and for providing assistance with legislative drafting in the field of

³ Ibid., Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/62/17), part two, para. 100.

⁴ Ibid., Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 17 and corrigendum (A/63/17 and Corr.1), annex.

⁵ Ibid., Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 and corrigendum (A/49/17 and Corr.1), annex 1.

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E/77.V.6.

international trade law, and draws the attention of the Secretary-General to the limited resources that are made available in this field;

(c) Expresses its appreciation to the Governments whose contributions enabled the technical assistance and cooperation activities to take place; and appeals to Governments, the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Trust Fund for Symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in carrying out technical assistance activities, in particular in developing countries;

(d) Reiterates its appeal to the United Nations Development Programme and other bodies responsible for development assistance, such as the World Bank and regional development banks, as well as to Governments in their bilateral aid programmes, to support the technical assistance programme of the Commission and to cooperate and coordinate their activities with those of the Commission, in the light of the relevance and importance of the work and programmes of the Commission for promotion of the rule of law at the national and international levels and for the implementation of the United Nations development agenda, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government whose contribution to the trust fund established to provide travel assistance to developing countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General, enabled renewal of the provision of that assistance; and appeals to Governments, the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund in order to increase expert representation from developing countries at sessions of the Commission and its working groups, necessary to build local expertise and capacities in the field of international trade law in those countries to facilitate the development of international trade and the promotion of foreign investment;

9. *Decides*, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, to continue, in the competent Main Committee during the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, its consideration of granting travel assistance to the least developed countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General;

10. *Welcomes*, in the light of the recent increase in membership of the Commission and the number of topics being dealt with by the Commission, the comprehensive review undertaken by the Commission of its working methods, which was started at its last session, with the aim of continuing consideration of the matter during its next sessions and with a view to ensuring the high quality of the work of the Commission and international acceptability of its instruments, and in this regard recalls its previous resolutions related to this matter;⁸

11. *Also welcomes* the discussion by the Commission of its role in promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels, in particular the conviction of the Commission that the implementation and effective use of modern private law standards on international trade are essential for advancing good governance,

⁸ Resolution 48/32, para. 5.

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 17 and corrigendum (A/63/17 and Corr.1), paras. 373-381.*

sustained economic development and the eradication of poverty and hunger and that the promotion of the rule of law in commercial relations should be an integral part of the broader agenda of the United Nations to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, including through the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, supported by the Rule of Law Unit in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, and the fact that the Commission is looking forward to being part of strengthened and coordinated activities of the Organization and sees its role in particular as providing assistance to States that seek to promote the rule of law in the area of international and domestic trade and investment.⁹

12. Further welcomes the consideration by the Commission of the proposed strategic framework for the period 2010-2011¹⁰ and its review of the proposed biennial programme plan for the progressive harmonization, modernization and unification of the law of international trade (subprogramme 5), and takes note that, while the Commission noted with satisfaction that the objectives and expected accomplishments of the Secretariat and the overall strategy for subprogramme 5 were in line with its general policy, the Commission also expressed concern that the resources allotted to the Secretariat under subprogramme 5 were insufficient for it to meet, in particular, the increased demand for technical assistance from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to meet their urgent need for law reform in the field of commercial law, and urged the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure that the comparatively small amount of additional resources necessary to meet a demand so crucial to development are made available promptly;¹¹

13. Recalls its resolutions on partnerships between the United Nations and non-State actors, in particular the private sector,¹² and its resolutions in which it encouraged the Commission to further explore different approaches to the use of partnerships with non-State actors in the implementation of its mandate, in particular in the area of technical assistance, in accordance with the applicable principles and guidelines and in cooperation and coordination with other relevant offices of the Secretariat, including the Global Compact Office;¹³

14. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General, in conformity with the General Assembly resolutions on documentation-related matters,¹⁴ which, in particular, emphasize that any reduction in the length of documents should not adversely affect either the quality of the presentation or the substance of the documents, to bear in mind the particular characteristics of the mandate and work of the Commission in implementing page limits with respect to the documentation of the Commission;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to continue providing summary records of the meetings of the Commission relating to the formulation of normative texts;

16. Recalls its resolution approving the establishment of the *Yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law*, with the aim of making the

⁹ Ibid., para. 386.

¹⁰ A/63/6 (Prog. 6).

¹¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17, and corrigendum (A/63/17 and Corr.1), para. 391.

¹² Resolutions 55/215, 56/76, 58/129 and 60/215.

¹³ Resolutions 59/39, 60/20 and 61/32.

¹⁴ Resolutions 52/214, sect. B, 57/283-B, sect. III, and 58/250, sect. III.

work of the Commission more widely known and readily available,¹⁵ expresses its concern regarding the timeliness of the publication of the *Yearbook*, and requests the Secretary-General to explore options to facilitate the timely publication of the *Yearbook*;

17. *Stresses* the importance of bringing into effect the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law, and to this end urges States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to those conventions;

18. *Welcomes* the preparation of digests of case law relating to the texts of the Commission, such as a digest of case law relating to the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods¹⁶ and a digest of case law relating to the Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law,¹⁷ with the aim of assisting in the dissemination of information on those texts and promoting their use, enactment and uniform interpretation;

19. *Takes note with appreciation* of conferences celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards done in New York on 10 June 1958¹⁸ (the "New York Convention"), the progress made in the ongoing project of the Commission on monitoring the implementation of the New York Convention, the decision of the Commission to develop a guide to enactment of the New York Convention to promote a uniform interpretation and application of the Convention and its decision that, resources permitting, the activities of the secretariat in the context of its technical assistance programme could usefully include dissemination of information on the judicial interpretation of the New York Convention, to complement other activities in support of the Convention;

20. *Recalls* its resolutions affirming the importance of high-quality, user-friendly and cost-effective United Nations websites and the need for their multilingual development, maintenance and enrichment,¹⁹ commends the website of the Commission in the six official languages of the United Nations, and welcomes the continuous efforts of the Commission to maintain and improve its website in accordance with the applicable guidelines;

21. *Expresses its appreciation* to Jernej Sekolec, Secretary of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law since 2001, who retired on 31 July 2008, for his outstanding and devoted contribution to the process of unification and harmonization of international trade law in general and to the Commission in particular.²⁰

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¹⁵ Resolution 2502 (XXIV), para. 7.

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1489, No. 25567.

¹⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/40/17)*, annex I.

¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 330, No. 4739.

¹⁹ Resolutions 52/214, sect. C, para. 3; 55/222, sect. III, para. 12; 56/64 B, sect. X; 57/130 B, sect. X; 58/101 B, sect. V, paras. 61–76; 59/126 B, sect. VI, paras. 76–95; 60/109 B, sect. IV, paras. 66–80; and 61/121 B, sect. IV, paras. 65–77.

²⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 17 and corrigendum (A/63/17 and Corr.1)*, paras. 393 and 394.



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Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Sixth Committee (A/63/438)]

63/121. Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance to all countries of efficient secured transactions regimes promoting access to secured credit,

Recognizing also that access to secured credit is likely to assist all countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in their economic development and in fighting poverty,

Emphasizing the expectation that modern and harmonized secured transactions regimes which balance the interests of all stakeholders (including grantors of security rights, secured and unsecured creditors, retention-of-title sellers and financial lessors, privileged creditors and the insolvency representative in the grantor's insolvency) will demonstrably facilitate access to secured credit, thereby promoting the movement of goods and services across national borders,

Noting that the development of international trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit is an important element in promoting friendly relations among States,

Taking into account the need for reform in the field of secured transactions laws at both the national and international levels as demonstrated by the numerous concurrent national law reform efforts and the work of international organizations, such as the Hague Conference on Private International Law, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and the Organization of American States, and of international financial institutions, such as the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank,

Expressing its appreciation to intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations active in the field of secured transactions law reform for their participation in and support for the development of the Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for the completion and adoption of the Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions;¹
2. Requests the Secretary-General to disseminate broadly the text of the Legislative Guide, transmitting it to Governments and other interested bodies, such as national and international financial institutions and chambers of commerce;
3. Recommends that all States give favourable consideration to the Legislative Guide when revising or adopting legislation relevant to secured transactions, and invites States that have used the Legislative Guide to advise the Commission accordingly;
4. Recommends also that all States continue to consider becoming party to the United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade,² the principles of which are also reflected in the Legislative Guide.

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¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/62/17)*, part two, para. 100.

² Resolution 56/81, annex.